AN UNBIASED ADDRESS. Albert Griffin's Appeal to the Patriotic

Temperance Men of the Country. Albert Griffin, chairman of the Antisaioon Republican National Committoe, has issued an address to the country in which he summarizes the work of the National Republican convention on temperance matters and appeals to the voters to support the ticket nominated by the convention. He gives his reasons for this advice. Below is Mr. Griffin's address:

lutense partisans and misinformed men are making so many misstatements about the action of the late Republican National convention that it seems necessary to state the real facis. The truth is that the anti-saloon cause suffered one defeat and ga ned three victories. The defeat was the refusal of the Committee on Resolutions to put an anti-saloon plank in the platform. This was at first regarded as a Watertoo, and if the contest had ended there an overwhelming disaster at the polls would have been inevitable. The first victory was the adoption of a plank committing the party against the National whisky ring protection tax, which plank was supported by every desided temperance man on the committee. Business men know that it is the retail, and not the wholesale price of an article that affects consumpt on. Remembering then that the imposition of a tax of \$2 a gallon on spirits did not cause the slightest increase in the price of a drink of whisky, that the reduction to 50 cents per gallon was not followed by a fall. nor the subsequent increase cents by a rise, it is evident that the tax could not have operated as a restriction. Remembering, again, that the taxes paid on liquor amount to about \$70,000,000 a year, and that all the principal distillers, brewers and wholesale dealers determinedly oppose repealing the tax, it is evident that, in some way, it "benefits that trude," for it is inconrelyable that the men engaged in such a business would be unxious to pay so much money for nothing. Discuss on is fast making temperance men as solid against the National 'quor tax, as liquor men are now in favor of it, A State tax on saloons operates very differently from a National tax on the liquor itself. The second victory was the nomination of General Harrison, because of his record as a total abstainer and an avowed anti-saloonist,

When the committee decided not to report an anti-saloon plank a number of us went through the different delegations, urging those who realized what a colossal blunder had been committed, to support General Harrison as their second cho ce, on the ground that it had become necessary to nominate some one "whose record would be a platform." So large a numper agreed to this that, when a concentration was finally attempted, he was found to be the second choice of so many that it became necessary for the managers to support him. Some of them, however, intended to give him but two or three ballots and then go to Mr. Sherman, but he was so much stronger than they had supposed that they could find no excuse for leaving him. If the committee had reported on anti-saloon plank the friends of that cause would not have made the desperate efforts for that some one else would have been nominated. The third victory was the final adoption by the convention of a temperance plank, introduced by Congressman Boutell, of Maine. As an attempt is being made to create an impression that it is not part of the platform, and was not intended to mean any thing in particular.

MR. PRESIDENT-On behalf of a large number request, and in accordance with their wishes. I des re to more the suspension of the rules and before the country for the protection of the ballot, for the protection of American industry, and for the protection of the purity of the ism in this country stand by the firesides of the American people, [Applause]. The foundation of this grand organization of ours is the common people. [Applause]. The Republican party sprang into existence as the champion of moral reform in the United States of America. [Applause]. It stands to-day, if it stands for any thing, as the standard-bearer of every principle that tends to elevate our common humanity and eradicate the cylls which threat en the body politic.

ported by the Chicago Tribune, which is not

friendly to the anti-saloon cause:

Several delegates excitedly opposed the suspension of the rules or even the reading of the plank, but the sentiment of the convention was so strongly against them that, after considerable confus on, it was read as follows (taken from Chicago Tribune): The first concern of all good government is

the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. [Cries of Good!] The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality. [Loud applause numbers of the delegation to their feet, and

Nearly every State then seconded the motion for a suspension of the rules, and amid great enthusiasm, the plank was adopted by a rising vote, with only one nay. In short, it was evident to every dispassionate person who witnessed the scene that the Republican party had crossed the Rubicon and burned all bridges behind them.

The foregoing is a candid statement of the facts. At one time it looked as though all was lost, but courage and perseverence finally saved the party and the cause. The liquor inverests imperiously demanded that the whole subject should be ignored in the platform, and that "no temperance man should be put on the ticket," even objecting to Senator Allison solety because he came from the prohibition State. The convention answered by nomfoating the most pronounced temperance candidate in the field, by disapproving of the one National law that gives aid and comfort to the whisky ring, and by almost unanimously putting in the platform a plank unequivocally avowing the sympathy of the Rejublican party to the entire nation with the Lemperance cause

When to such action is added the fact that within the last two years the Republican legislators of every Republican State excepting California, Nevada, Illinois and Wisconsin have angered the dram-selling fraternity by passing or attempting to pass laws against their interests, it is insensate folly to expect that they will anywhere support the Republican party. Some of them may pretend to do so, but their promises will be worthless. Dram sellers are not exceptions to the universal rule that men seldom vote against what they believe to be their own interests.

Under these circumstances, is it not the plain duty of every earnest, disinterested friend of temperance to give the Republican party a hearty support? It presents to them a life-long enemy of the soloon as a candidate, on a moderate but unambiguous temperance platform, while the Democratic candidate is exactly the reverse, and stands on a platform denouncing sumptuary laws. One of these two platforms and candidates will be approved by the Nation next November, and, let him squirm and chop logic as he may, the cold, clammy fact remains that a temperance man who refuses to support the Republican ticket consents to Democratic saloon rule; and, further, that if he in any way undertakes to still further weaken the Republican party he becomes. while thus engaged, an active saloon defender. He may try to quiet his conscience by dreaming dreams, and conjuring up visions of great things in the future, but, if he is honest, he must admit that he is for the present time helping the saloon to retain its grip in the country. Ask the dram seller of the United whether they prefer to have you vote for Harrison or Fisk and they will answer promptly. Fisk. They are not thinking about 1892 or 1896 but 1888. They propose to make use of the present and work for the future afterwards. Are you really willing to let them drag scores of thousands of men, women and children to ruin now, in the vague hope that you can drive twenty times your number hereafter into d sregarding their own convictions and obey-

Temperance men of America, I implore you to put aside passion, prejudice and party spirit while considering the matter. And I especially ask those Republicans who, before the convention rectified the committee's mistake, decided to join the third party, not to let pride of opiaion or temper keep them where their influence in this contest must necessarily strengthen the liquor power and make struggling humanity more helpless. I was also grieved and angry (for I had been deceived in some cases), but the sobs and moans of suffering multitudes ever plending for help now, made it impossible to long take council of wrath. Revenge may be sweet, but it is sweeter still to lift up the fallen, provided it is done before they have been trampled to death. The old friends you leave behind are as honest and as hard-headed as you are. You can not be driven; neither can they. They have as much and his Cabinet will have been forgot glory in the Democratic party.—Share if every man will do his duty.—Tariff auman nature as you have and are twenty ten .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

times as numerous. Is it best to approach them in the spirit of the slave-driver, or in the spirit of Christ! Hoping that November next | Old Letters Which Will Be a Revelation will find us all fighting the common enemy in stead of each other, I remain respectfully, ALBERT GRIFFIN.

Chairman Anti-Saloon Republican National Committee.

HARRISON'S RECORD.

Some Pacific Coast Opinions Relating to the Chinese Question. San Francisco Bulletin: The record of General Harrison, the nominee of himself "Protection," in a local paper the Republican party for the Presi- of Sharpsville, resurrects several old dency, is identical with that of every letters signed by the Eric statesman anti-Chinese citizen of California.

San Francisco Call (Ind.): If the Chinese bill which Mr. Harrison re- in the White House and Congress, and ported had been enacted it would have probably an unpleasant surprise to Mr. kept thousands of Chinese out who will Scott himself. In 1870, when a change come in under the new treaty.

have no difficulty in deciding which and around Lancaster, becoming party favors Chinese exclusion. The alarmed at the attitude their party had interests of the coast will be far safer taken on the revenue question, issued a in the hands of Mr. Harrison, who as- circular letter to their members in Consisted in framing the exclusion act. gress and to the public, protesting than in the hands of Mr. Cleveland, against any reduction of the tariff on who killed it.

ported and voted for anti-Chinese legis- advanced by Messrs. Kelley, McKinley, lation as soon as treaty contracts ad- Reed and other protectionists in the mitted it, and he stands pledged upon a House of Representatives during the platform clear and satisfactory upon present session. It will be interesting the question discussed. He is disclosed to read Mr. Scott's remarks on the in strongly favorable contrast with his "Braddock Farmer," and compare the opponent, who but a few short weeks | tone of the address with the letter. ago was anxiously inquiring of Cali- which he signed as a Protectionist fornians if it was not possible to Chris- Democrat. The outery against the retianize the Chinese and bring them into duction was taken up by manufactharmony with our system of civiliza- urers all over the State and in the tion-thus displaying a surprising de- Shenango valley. A second letter. gree of ignorance upon the subject.

question will not cost him a vote. Harrison stood in 1878 where Eastern men generally stood. He did not comprehend the magnitude of the question Burlingame treaty was then in force, which provided for the immigration of lar section, that the retention of the present the need of legislation as so urgent that we asked Congress to prohibit | 000 tons of metal. Coal is produced in the vi-Chinese immigration without regard to | cintto of the furnaces, and the ore is brought the treaty. General Harrison, with many others, thought it better to wait until a treaty was obtained as a basis him that they did, and it is more than possible of the legislation proposed. The Angell-Swift treaty was formed two years later, and Senator Harrison has since placed himself on record as an op-

ponent of Chinese immigration. Oakland Times: Mr. Harrison never I quote Mr. Boutelle's opening remarks, as re- did vote to enfranchise Chinamen. never did vote against the Chinese treaty, never did advocate the admisof the delegates of this convention, by their sion of the Chinese, but did in fact advocate their total exclusion. He did adopt a resolution to be added to the Republinsist, however, that this exclusion lican platform. The Republican party stands, should be accomplished under and not by volating treaty stipulations. did, therefore, oppose a Senate bill home. [Applause]. The alters of Republican- which aimed at the exclusion of the Chinese, not because it so aimed, but because as a sound constitutional sobriety, the morality and the virtue of the lawver he opposed such a violation of the high respect due to treaties, and an abrogation of treaty obligations which, were they with a nation of equal power, would amount to a declaration of war. In short, Mr. Harrison did at that time just what session of Congress, when it refused to pass any further exclusion acts because

> "THE OLD ROMAN." A Democratic Slogan Which Is a Clever

Cleveland's new treaty.

of the deliberations pending upon

Case of Misfit. The Romans were the most patriotic and loyal people of their day, and no doubt rejoiced in the poetic boast that to be a Roman was greater than a King. From this it would appear that the designation of Allen G. Thurman as an 'old Roman" is not historically correct. Thurman was any thing but loyal. Indeed, so far from being patriotic when the country needed patriotism, he seems to have been an influential member of that odious faction of the nation's enemies, for whom no other word has been devised than "Copperhead." Now, the typical Copperhead was the worst enemy the flag had in the "trying times." He was covert, insidious, too cowardly to fight and too treasonable to be neutral. That is the kind of a man Thurman is represented to have been. After the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, a number of Confederate prisoners were taken to Columbus. Thurman and other sympathizers with the rebellion at once made it their business to make things pleasant for the prisoners. It soon soldiers who guarded his friends, the enemy, and the loyal legions began to manifest discontentment that the let of the captive should be made so much easier than that of the captor. So far did this go that Secretary Stanton, at the instance of Governor Todd, issued an order interdicting Thurman in his manifestations of devotion to the Confederates. With unsurpassed magnan- town. imity the Confederate officers were released on parole and they at once became the subject of the most distinguished consideration at the Thurman residence. If the leaders of the loyal armies themselves had been there then they could not have been honored more rassment followed, and many of the and more cordially. So odious were plants suspended operations. The En-States, confidentially, how they desire you to these Copperhead demonstrations that vote, and n neteen-twentieths of them will say the Governor again felt it necessary to the situation and imports were largely tal invested, produce annually over interfere and the Confederate officers were returned to prison, much to the disgust of Thurman. This does not read much like history of the sturdy old Roman of history. Thurman's public

> We must have another font of capital I's," said the foreman to the publisher. "Why, I got five pounds of cap. I's only last week," said the proprietor. "Yes, I know; but Cleveland is going to make another and a longer speech."-Norristown Herald.

### CONGRESSMAN SCOTT.

to the Erie Statesman. Just eighteen years ago, when Hon William L. Scott, of Erie, was largely interested in the manufacture of pig iron in the Shenandoah valley, he was one of the strongest advocates of the theory of a high tariff to be found. A writer signing which will be a revelation to that eminent gentleman's political associates in tariff was being discussed in Con-San Francisco Post: The voters will gress, the Democratic manufacturers in pig iron. The arguments used were similar and even stronger than those signed by twelve iron men of Sharon. San Francisco Call (Ind.): The at- Erie and Sharpsville, was forwarded tempt to create a prejudice against to Washington. W. L. Scott and Nor-Harrison on this coast on the Chinese | man Hall both signed the circular, which was as follows:

SHARPSVILLE, MERCER COUNTY, PA.. As Democrats, and as manufacturers of pig iron in the Shenango valley, Mercer County. nor the urgent need of legislation. The Pa, we cordially adopt the sentiments embraced in the foregoing (the Lancaster) circu lar, and add, as applicable to our own particu-Chinese. On this coast we regarded duty on pig iron is essential to the success of our business. In the valley there are in operation twenty-four blast furnaces, producing 150, from the mines of Lake Superior. In the whole business an immense number of persons are directly or indirectly employed, as every one at all conversant with the business knows. These are all dependent on the success of the furnaces for themselves and families. Any measure, therefore, which will have the effect to depress or entired tuspend the iron business-as the proposed reavotion of the tariff on pig iron will do-s greatif to be deprecated. We should also state that to addition to the furnaces, there are in this villey four rolling mills of large capacity. This large fron busi ness has grown up under the protection afforded by our tar:ff laws, giving employment to thousands of employes and a home market for the products of our farms, stimulating industry in every department, adding to the comfort and wealth, and binding in harmonicus interest our entire community. Why should this prosperous state of affairs be disturbed? The He mestic competition is rapidly reducing prices to the consumer. Four years ago pig fron sold steadily in the Pittsburgh market for \$47 a ton: now it is worth only \$16, while the cost of pro duction remains substantially the same (except by improved facilities and cheaper transportation), and can not be materially reduced unless by a reduction of wages, which, as friends of humanity, we do not desire.

Should the alternate be presented to the manufacturer to either suspend operations or reduce the cost of manufacture by reducing wages to the European standard, such must be the effect of withdrawing protection. Is it not better that our own resources be developed, and our own people employed, than that the Democratic House did at the last | we should be dependent on foreign capital and labor for the supply of our wants, while our own remains undeveloped and unprotective? Experience teaches that the interests of con-

sumers is best promoted by encouraging domestic production, for whenever the manufacturing business of this country has been prostrated, as it has several times been, by unfriendly legislation or from other adverse causes, the foreign manufacturer invariably takes advantage of the situation to inspire higher prices, and rean a rich harvest at the expense of our country, until the manufacturers are again encouraged to resume operations. We should regret to see the Democratic party take a false position on this great American question, by advocating a policy hostile to American industry. You are respectfully referred to the proceedings of a meeting of the iron manufacturers at Sharon, Mercer County, Pa., published in the "Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association," Philadelphia, January 12, in which the cost of manufacturing pig iron, freight to and expenses at Pittsburgh. exclusive of interest on capital, is stated at \$53.57 per ton, market price, \$36.34, leaving \$2.67 per ton profit, which will surely not be regarded as extravagant. Trusting that we shall not have cause to complain of the action of Congress in this behalf, we remain, your obe-

dient servants. JAMES PIERCE, JONAS PIERCE, Sharpsville Furnace. JAMES PIERCE, W. L. SCOTT, Mt. Hickory Iron

F. ALLEN, B. H. ALLEN, Allen Furnace

NORMAN HALL, Erie Furnace.

GEORGE BOYCE, NORMAN HALL, Sharon Fur-GEORGE BOYCE, J. M. IRVINE, A. N. CURTIS,

Of the above signers. W. L. Scottand Norman Hall are in Congress, the former advocating free trade and the latter not saying any thing on the question. J. M. Irvine, A. N. Curtis came to be quite a luxury to be a and George Boyce died at their homes kindness to bestow upon the Union at Sharpsville some years ago, and his son, Jonas Pierce, formerly a Democrat, was consistent enough to get out of that party four years ago, and is now a Republican, at present being a H. Henderson is living at his home in this city. Mr. F. Allen resides at Hermitage, three miles east of

The writer, who evidently understands the tariff question, goes on to demonstrate that the prediction made by the iron men proved true in every particular. The rate was reduced from about \$10 or \$12 to \$7, serious embarincreased 1871-2-3, and prices were ad-

on (Pa.) Cor. Pittsburgh Dispatch

THE FREE-TRADE BILL.

The Entering Wedge Driven in at the Foot of the Grand Protection Oak. The Democratic party has officially registered its adoption of the President's free-trade policy. The Mills bill has passed the House with a margin of thirteen votes. The character of this measure is determined by its essential feature-the free wool clause. By that sign it is known of all men as a freetrade measure. Even if this characteristic feature were lacking, the files of the Congressional Record bear witness on every Democratic page to the parades boldly as a spoilsman. purposes of the party leaders who have forced this measure through the House. Every Southern member of the majority party in the House who has spoken in the tariff debates has declared his hostility to protection and his sympathy with free trade. The Northern Democrats have followed the Southern leaders with servility, the majority of them being as extreme in their tirades against protection as the brigadiers who made a free-trade constitution for the Southern Confederacy. Only four voices on that side have been raised against the bill during the prolonged has been can not mean any thing but | for free trade. free trade. It is the entering wedge driven in by the President's command at the foot of the noble protection oak

whose branches overspread the land.

Let the President and his party tri-

free trade.

Mr. Mills, in closing the debate, angrily disclaimed the essential character of his work. "If that is free trade, will some one tell me what is protection?" was the formula which he used In his review of the bill, schedule by schedule. He even sought by clumsy evasions and palpable misrepresentacountry that his handiwork was a gen- | silver.' uine protection measure, inspired by honest regard for the industrial syspass that the party which has declared open warfare upon protection in a most aggressive campaign against the tariff found itself on the last day of the debate compelled to act upon the defensive and to beat the air and falsify the issue. The country should not be deceived by these dishonest tactics. If the Republican party do their work thoroughly in educating voters during the next three months the issues involved in Democratic tariff legislation will be understood far and wide and acted upon by an undivided North. united once more in order to save American industrial institutions. - N. Y. discover Republican frauds;" now they

KILLING AN INDUSTRY. The Effect of the Mills Bill on the Wool

Interests of the Country. The effect of the passage of the Mills fluence upon one branch of business is shown suddenly and disastrously. The big wool house of Hall Brothers in this in good condition and the outlook was not such as to justify further effort. An assignment was made.

In a court of justice, the force of the blow at an American industry was creditors present claims. There is in | ter into bays or burn it up. a warehouse a stock of this wool valued at \$130,000. The various claimants desire to inspect this stock, but it is not wise to allow them time. Why? Simply because, as the representative of the assignee stated as a matter of business to the court, the Mills bill having passed the House wool is declining in value, and the commodity should be sold immediately if creditors

are to get what is due them. Here was no political buncomb e Here was a business fact given from a business necessity. Already the Mills bill has crippled the wool industry of dealer with wool in his possession, there is not a farmer from the Atlantic to the Pacific who owns a single sheep, who is not a poorer man than he was before the bill reached its present stage. Were it a certainty that the measure would pass the Senate he

would be poorer still. The farmers of the country are sacrificed by the Democratic party for the benefit of the wool-growers of England and Australia. That is the situation in a sentence. There is no chance for quibble or evasion in the matter. The is allowed to come in and ruin the It is something a school-boy may com- experiment was a mistake.

prehend. The destruction of the wool industry is but one incident in the destruction of industries which would follow the member of the Executive Committee of adoption of the Democratic prothe Republican State League. Mr. B. gramme. It is but an illustration made particularly forcible by the fact that we have already before our eyes striking proof of the evil that may be wrought by the free-trade scheme .-Chicago Mail.

Farmers and Protection.

The wage-earners on farms in this country exceed 10,000,000 while there are upwards of 25,000,000 persons directly dependent on farming for their livelihood. These 10,000,000 farmglish manufacturers took advantage of | hands, their employers, and the capi-\$3,000,000,000, exclusive of cotton and vanced to \$50 a ton until the American tobacco. Of this, 8 per cent. only is furnaces again started. It took five sold in foreign markets, 92 per cent. years to overcome this adverse piece of being consumed at home. Which legislation. He further proves that market, then, should the farmer uphold services since that time cover a multi- while the production of pig iron has and encourage? What tariff princitude of sins, but the "Old Roman" increased over 100 per cent. (from ples should be maintain and support? of interest, to such institutions. slogan is a clear case of misfit. - Sacra- 150,000 in 1871 to 409,102 tons in 1887), What should become of this great has decreased 100 per cent., wages market should the Mills bill bejust about the premium on gold in and shrink amazingly, while millions of idle mill operatives would be driven Intimately knowing Mr. Scott from to the farms. Imagine the number of long business association, many She- farmers doubled and the home market nango Valley iron manufacturers have shrunk to one-half or one-fourth its been at a loss to understand his change | present size! No wonder the owners William L. Scott is anxious for of heart since entering Congress, and and workers of farms are becoming by the time he does that both Cleveland working for political prominence and hand, but a double harvest will accrue, Bulletin.

WHAT WE KNOW NOW.

The Political Situation Four Years Ago and at the Present Time. Four years ago Grover Cleveland was a comparatively obscure man; now the

country knows him. Four years ago Grover Cleveland had a mascot in the shape of popular ignorance of his character; now he is "hoodoo" because the people have gauged him accurately.

Four years ago Grover Cleveland was rated as a Civil-Service reformer: now he has thrown off the mask and Four years ago Grover Cleveland

hypocritically declared that the eligibility of the President for re-election was a menace to good government: now he stands as a second-term candidate, who has unscrupulously used patronage to secure a renomination. Four years ago the Republicans were divided in their councils, and through foolish bickerings lost the State of New York, now they are acting in harmony,

large majority. Four years ago the Democratic party stood on a Janus-faced protection platdebate. A measure advocated as this form; now they have boldly come out

and will carry the Empire State by a

Four years ago Sam Randall, a prominent protectionist, was an honored man in the Democratic party; now Henry Watterson, a blatant free trader. drafts the tariff plank of the party.

Four years ago Randall stumped umph in November and the tree will doubtful States, and told the workingbe felled and the ground cleared for men that the tariff was not an issue, and that the Democrats were as stanchly protectionist as the Republicans; now Mr. Randall will probably let the free traders manage their own fight.

Four years ago the Democratic party was unequivocally in favor of bimetalism; now Henry Watterson, when asked why the St. Louis platform is tions to convey the impression to the silent on the subject, answers: "Damn Four years ago Grover Cleveland

pledged himself to give gold and silver tem of the country. So it came to an equal show; now he is making a bitter fight against the silver dollar. Four years ago the Democrats promised to reduce expenditures if they gained control of the Government; now the records show that the expend

> itures have increased since 1884. Four years ago, when there was less than \$300,000,000 in the Treasury, Thomas Hendricks declared that it was a perilous amount to carry, and promised for his party to reduce the surplus; now there are fully \$700,000,000 in the Treasury.

> Four years ago the Democrats shrieked: "Examine the books and are silent, because the examination has disclosed the fact that the Republicans administered affairs honestly.

Four years ago the Democrats yelled: "Turn the rascals out;" now every Federal office that had no life tenure bill even through one House of Con- attached to it is filled by a Democrat gress is felt at once. Its blasting in- and not one Republican has been prosecuted for fraud. Four years ago the Democrats prom-

ised to do away with political contribucity failed a few days ago. It was not tions from Federal office-holders; now the Widow McGinnis' pig and other contrivances exist to make the officeholder come level. Four years ago under Republican ad-

ministration we had an efficient mail made apparent. Part of the wool of service; now our post-offices, because Hall Brothers is stored, and rival inadequately officered, dump mail mat-Four years ago we had a President

who did not convert his office into an engine to punish his enemies; now we have a President who vetoes a bill for the construction of a public building because the Congressman in whose dis- English Protestant ancestry .- San trict it was to be built dared to antag- Francisco Argonaut. onize the President's views.

Four years ago no one knew what views Cleveland entertained on so important a question as the war for the Union; now we know that he was a copperhead during that war.

Four years ago a Union soldier could vote for Cleveland without sacrificing the United States. There is not a his self-respect, because the man's sentiments were unknown; now what gland. It has fallen to the lot of sycophantic instincts led him to make the order restoring to the ex-Con-

is a good thing voted for Cleveland because the Republicans had been at the head of the Government for twentycheaply-grown wool of other countries three years; now these restless creatuses will find their way back to the rebel prisoner. But Thurman had no in Sharon. General James Pierce died | market for wool of home production. | Republican ranks, satisfied that their

to get around in time to put a quietus of a certain class of humanitarians. on the alliterative fiend; now all the who conceive it their duty to wage Republican donkeys are dead.

basely surrendered the entire conten-British; now he stands as the advocate | adopt a free-trade policy. of a treaty which the Democratic Senators, fearing criticism, voted solidly and its candidates so long that we not to discuss in public.

consummated the extradition treaty, friends their duty in the coming camwhich a large number of Irish Democrats charge was engineered by the Anglomaniac Phelps to please the British, and which contemplated the surrender of political offenders to Great Britain: now these same Irish Democrats have the matter in mind and also a rod in pickle for Grover.

Four years ago Grover Cleveland fears and dread no future coalitions, was not known as a serviceable tool of in the single hope of carrying to the National banks, now he causes his speedy victory a banner inscribed with Secretary of the Treasury to loan at these devices: "Harrison and Morone time as much as \$60,000,000, free ton." "Protection to American Labor

and that while the price of the product home demand and remunerative was not known to be a contractionist; now we know that by intrigue he have gone down but 25 per cent., or come a law? Why, it would shrivel caused a bill to be beaten in the House which would have had the effect of replacing with silver all the National bank currency which may be retired through the operation of the Treasury purchasing bonds or from other causes. Four years ago the people did not know that Grover Cleveland, with the place in Cleveland's Cabinet, and can not account for it unless it is be- anxious and taking a deep interest in Treasury overflowing with coin, would proposes to earn it by carrying Penn- cause he has gotten out of the iron this, to them more than any one else, refuse to call in bonds which were due sylvania for the Democratic ticket. But business altogether and is just now vital question. The busy season is at and thereby put into circulation money unnecessarily locked up: now we know

that to protract the life of the National

banks he allowed his Secretary of the

Treasury to suspend bond calls until forced by Congressional criticism and public comment to resume the payment of the debt. We also know that by

this action the Government was forced to pay out about \$12,000,000 for unnecessary interest.

Four years ago men who fought for the Union, and others who in their way assisted in its preservation, did not know that Cleveland would devote himself to undoing their work; now they know that he passed over every Union Democrat in the North to select Gives Especial Attention to Collections for the Supreme Bench a man who calls Lincoln a buffoon, and who says that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were not legally adopted and another who was a copperhead and who did all in his power to render futile the efforts of our armies.

Pour years ago the people did not know that Cleveland would turn out an honest officer in the Land Office of the Interior Department to secure the votes of two monopoly Republican Senators now we know that he did so, and that he practically nullified by his recommendation the efforts of Congress to bring the subsidized railroads to an accounting .- San Francisco Chroniele.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The country is now under the rule of a combination of free-trade lunacy, shallow hypocrisy and charlatanism. But the day of deliverance approaches .- Cincinnati Times.

Any knotty point in the tariff easily solved by the Democratic policy of knocking off all the duties if the article is manufactured in Republican States, and keeping up the duty if it is a Southern product. - Pittsburgh Dis-

The Sugar, Standard Oil and Telephone trusts are powerful, but the honest, alert, intelligent citizens poll more votes. Here is a little fact which should be borne in mind by the idiots who offer two to one on the success of the Havemeyer-Scott-Cleveland ticket. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, pays a high Respectfully invites the citizens of Abioscilled labor, and his nomination constantly a supply of the best is a strong one, for his record contains nothing to prevent any Republican working-man from voting for

It won't be a fight between Har- CANDIES rison and Cleveland. It is going to be a fight between protection and free trade, and a bitter one. That is the issue. On the one side is American patriotism and the star-spangled ban- to be found in the city. Special orders ner. On the other side is English gold for anything in my line promptly atand the union jack. Take your choice. | tended to on short notice. -Chicago Mail. My friends, you will never have

any genuine reform in the civil service until you adopt, the one-term principlo in reference to the Presidency. As long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the Government to procure his renomination and secure his re-election .- Allen G. Thurman, in a speech at Columbus, O., September 2.

That General Harrison is loyal to his country there can be no hesitation in admitting: that he is respectable, intelligent and competent his whole life is a sufficient guarantee. and that, in event of his election to the Presidential office, he will fill it loyally and well is secured by the assurances of his past life and the traditions of a birth leading through two hundred years of an American to an

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

Why Irish-Americans Should Unanimous ly Vote for Them. The real question (in the present

campaign) turns upon the struggle of protection to American industry, as against the principles of free trade as advocated by the Cobden Club, of Ensoldier so base as to vote for a man who | America to adopt a tariff for the proselects deserving applicants for pen- tection of American manufacturers sions as objects of mockery; who goes against ruinous competition of foreign fishing on Decoration Day, and whose labor, and the working of the experiment is the best argument in favor of the continuance. Since federates the battle flags captured dur- the war America has witnessed almost unexampled prosperity. There Four years ago a considerable num- could be no better illustration of the ber of voters who believe that a change advantages of the tariff system than a comparison of the wages paid in Europe and America. As a Nation we M. T. GOSS & CO. have had a broad and ample experience of a tariff system on our industrial prosperity, and we are now summoned by Grover Cleveland to listen to the siren voice of the manufacturers Four years ago the fool-killer failed of Great Britain. With the exception war in favor of the working-men across Four years ago Cleveland had not the Atlantic, we know of no class of men, except Grover Cleveland and his tion on the fisheries question to the Cabinet, who wish to see America

We have dwelt upon the convention have left ourselves little space for Four years ago Cleveland had not urging upon our Irish-American paign. We will say to them as Americans, as freemen, that the time has arrived when all divisions and animosities should cease, in order to rescue this glorious land from a hateful Anglo-maniac domination. We hope that Irish-Americans will discard all past alliances, put aside all present and Industry," "Protection of the Four years ago Grover Cleveland American Citizen at Home and -St. Louis American Celt

## A Convincing Argument.

The following table of statistics tells the story better than all the Cleveland-

2	Mills free-trade orators:	
	low tariff, 10 years. No. of sheep, 1850	No. of sheep, 1870 28.500.000
	Increase 400,000 Wool, pounds, 1849 52,516,959 Wool, pounds, 1859 60,264,913	Wool, pounds, 1870160,000,000
1	Increase 7,787,954	Increase140,000,000

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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whats to General Harrison, and sayst lene to his Bakery, at the old Keller, I know his friendly attitude towards stand, on Third street, where he has

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